EPA@Proposed Change to 1 IN RE: 2 Soils Cleanup 3 Christopher Corbett BEFORE: Lisa Brown Jennifer Bryson Tom Fizzano 7 LOCATION: Jackson Township Municipal Building 60 North Ramona Road 10 Myerstown, PA 11 DATE: Monday, June 26, 2000 12 TIME: 7:02 p.m. 13 SPEAKERS: Ray Johnson 14 Matt Yunaska 15 Orpha Doutrich 16 Earl Doutrich 17 Dean Moyer 18 19 20 REPORTER: Melissa L. Charlton 21 22 23 Any reproduction of this transcript 24 is prohibited without authorization 25 by the certifying agency

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PROCEEDINGS

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MS. BROWN:

Good evening and welcome. My name is Lisa Brown, and I work with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. And we're here tonight to talk about the Whitmoyer Lab Superfund site here in Myerstown, Jackson Township, Pennsylvania, and our new proposal to change the approach to the way soils are cleaned at the site. With me tonight is Christopher Corbett, our project manager. the community involvement coordinator for this particular site.

And we also have up here Jennifer Bryson from the engineering firm

called Environ in Eastern
New Jersey, and the
project manager, Tom
Fizzano, also of Environ.
You may remember
Jennifer. Jennifer had
been the project manager.
She's the former project
manager for this
particular site, for
Environ.

Right now we're in the middle of a public comment period which runs from June 22nd to July 21st, And you'll notice we have a stenographer up here. That's so that if you have any questions or comments you don't necessarily have to write them in. If you stand this evening and state them, she'll take them down with her recording.

And we'll answer them either at this moment or during the comment period.

In addition, I have an apology to make. The newspaper ad which ran in the Merchandiser, as well as the Lebanon Daily News, stated our start time as seven o'clock. However, the fact sheet that we sent out, talking about the clean up, talks about the meeting starting at If anybody in the 7:30. audience hasn't gotten a copy of this, we do have extra copies of this fact sheet which summarizes the proposal, and I'll be more than glad to bring those around if anybody would like a copy.

Now, in the fact

sheet we talk about something called the administrative record which is a really fancy name for public files that we keep here in the community. And those are kept over at the public library over in Myerstown overson North College Street. So you're welcome any time to go over there and take a look. What we keep there are legal-technical documents that shape the decisions we make at this site and this cleanup. And also my number is on the back of this sheet. I have an 800 number. You're welcome to call me at any time either during this comments period or with questions about the cleanup.

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With that, I think that pretty much summarizes what we've got, aside from the fact that we do have a public meeting sign-in sheet. try to keep that to make sure we have everybody on our mailing list. If you don't care to sign in, I do ask that you initial it just so I can have a head count, although it's not that huge of a room. can just kind of stand here and just count heads.

Without any further

ado, I'm going to turn

this over to our project

manager, Christoper

Corbett, who will tell you

a little bit more about

why we're here this

evening and what our new

proposal is. Chris? 2 WR. CORBETT: 3 Thank you, Lisa. 4 Well, thank you everyone 5 for coming this evening. 6 I did bring some videotape 7 again, as we've done at 8 the past meetings. I will 9 put that on in a couple 10 minutes. That will show 11 you some of the more 12 recent activities. 13 . Just to recap where 14 we were the last time we 15 had a public meeting, we 16 had changed the cleanup 17 decision back in 18 September. I think we met 19 in July. So it has been 20 about a year. During that 21 period of time, we 22 excavated the hazardous 23 rsoils, we've been taking 24 them out by rail car as

welve done in the past.

We're up to about 300 rail cars now, and we'll be finished in about a month ---

MR. FIZZANO:

Month and a half.

MR. CORBETT:

--- month and a half. We're taking out about six rail cars per week and shipping them out to Las Vegas where it's then transferred and then taken to the U.S. Ecology treatment facility located in Beatty, Nevada. The treatment will be ongoing through a thermal desorption unit located out in Beatty, Nevada, so there will be no treatment on site as we've been

What's left behind

discussing the last few

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meetings.

now are the moderately 1 contaminated soils and the 2 3 lightly contaminated 4 soils. The last time we 5 were here we were discussing changing the 6 cleanup of soils because 7 all of the soils are 8 contained within the 9 10 groundwater collection 11 unit. We have a 12 groundwater treatment plant, It's been 13 capturing the water as 14 infiltrates through the 15 soil as well as underneath 16 17 the site. We're capturing it before it hits the 18 19 Tulpehocken Creek. Ιt 20 flows down towards the 21 Tulpehocken Creek, and 22 it's heading down towards that valley, heading to 23 24 the east. 25 Nowwe're continuing =

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to pump and treat the groundwater. And the change last time also not only changed the soil where we were leaving the saturated soils in the ground, as it turned out, all the hazardous saturated soils were excavated. We did leave that option open. weren't sure if we'd been able to get down to the top of bedrock and excavate all of the saturated soils. We were successful in that. are there any areas at all as we finished up where we left hazardous soils in place?

MR. FIZZANO:

No. We implemented manually withdrawing the water and sending it

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through the treatment
system because we were
able to get down to almost
about a foot above
bedrock. And we were
still allowed to leave the
material there, but the
site coordinator indicated
that we should draw that
water out and get the
remaining soils down to
the bedrock.

MR. CORBETT:

It worked out well.

We weren't sure if we would be able to accomplish that. We thought maybe the water might be infiltrating too fast. But the guys out at the site did a real nice job in both the excavating and the pumping out the groundwater in the excavation holes.

is now excavated. The last couple of piles of soil that are being shipped over the next six weeks are in the storage building. So all of the excavation activities out there are done. We'll be loading the rail cars from the soils in the buildings and then taking them out off site.

well, the other change also in regard to the soils was on site, and here you can see Creamery Road and the Union Canal and Tulpehocken Creek and Fairlane Avenue and the Conrail tracks. We refer to that area that's bounded by those physical boundaries as on site.

And then the areas that 1 2 are adjacent, we always 3 discuss as off site. off-site areas being over 4 5 on the Bayer property to the west, over on the farm 6 7 to the north and some small areas of 8 9 contamination --- this 10 would be to the west, this would be to the east. 11 12 Thank you. Rather than 13 put in an impervious cover 14 on the landfill, which we 15 had discussed last time, we opted for soil cover to 16 17 allow the water to 18 infiltrate through so that 19 the arsenic could be 20 captured by the 21 groundwater permeating 22 lightly or moderately 23 contaminated soils. n At that time, the 24 25 remedy also included for

excavating the off-site 1 2 soils, bringing them on 3 site and then covering them on site. And the 4 5 reason we didn't change the remedy last year was 6 7 because we did not have 8 access agreements or 9 control of the property to 10 the area to the north or 11 the area to the east, 12 these two large areas. 13 Since that time, we've 14 made tremendous strides. 15 We have not officially 16 purchased the property. 17 said we. It's actually the WLPSG, the Whitmoyer 18 19 Laboratories Private Study 20 Group, that has been 21 pursuing purchasing this 22 acreage to the north and 23 also working out a 24 long-term agreement with 25 the area to the east. And

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in those areas, what we're proposing now is to not excavate those soils but instead to cover them in place to the area to the north of the site and the area to the east, rather than bring them on site and create basically a small hill there. What we're trying to do is keep it level.

This property will be purchased within the next week to two weeks. It could be as early as tomorrow. We're that close to finalizing an agreement with that property owner. And we're continuing discussions with Bayer who owns the property to the east.

They've indicated that

there would be no problem in leaving the contaminated soils on their property.

What we will have to do is excavate two feet of The flood way --soil. of course, we're close to the Tulpehocken Creek. The flood way comes in through here. And we can't change the elevation of that ground surface. If we increase that size there, it could have impacts on people being flooded either downstream or upstream. So what we have to do is take out two feet of soil through this area and two feet of soil through this area and put a two-foot cover of clean soil, excavate the contaminated, lay down the

two-foot cover of clean.

And then the areas outside of the flood way, we can install the two-foot soil cover right on top of the

contaminated soil.

will be two feet of clean soil over the moderately contaminated soil both north of the site and to the east of the site, as well as the two-foot soil cover over the on site area. The two-foot soil cover is the same soil cover as we had proposed originally over the lightly contaminated soil.

So just to back track
--- people look a little
confused. We have lightly
contaminated soil, the
moderately contaminated

soil and the heavily. 1 The 2 heavily has all been 3 excavated both on site and 4 off site. It's in the process of being 5 6 transported. The lightly 7 contaminated soil was 8 originally requiring the 9 two foot soil cover, 10 what we're doing now is 11 expanding for the 12 moderately contaminated soil to also have a 13 14 two-foot cover of clean 15 soil. It also gives us 16 the opportunity to expand 17 the planned recreational 18 area. We're hoping that 19 the on site area will be 20 able to be converted to a 21 recreational area when 22 it's completed. Jennifer 23 Bryson will be discussing . 24 that when she discusses 25 the upcoming activities.

There's potential for possibly nature trails over in the area in between the creek and the canal. There is a possibility for a nature area or an area that's preserved for wildlife over in this area as well. So we have a lot of other additional options.

A couple other minor changes. There was nonhazardous concrete on site where the original remedy required us to excavate the concrete and take it off site to a landfill. Of course, we separated out the hazardous portion. What we're proposing to do is to crush the nonhazardous concrete and use it on site as fill material

below the two-foot soil 2 There's also cover. 3 nonhazardous piping that's underneath the ground. 4 5 The original remedy, 6 although we were planning 7 on doing a more extensive 8 excavation work in this 9 area, the original remedy required us to take out 10 11 nonhazardous piping 12 because of all the hazardous material. So 13 14 what we're proposing to do 15 is the piping that's under 16 ground, rather than 17 chasing a piping across 18 the site or whatever and 19 trying to dig it up just 20 to dig up the pipe, if 21 we're excavating, we're 22 excavating soil then the pipe will come out with 23 24 it. If we're not required 25 to excavate the soil then

we'll cut the pipe and cap it and leave it under the site. So there will be some nonhazardous piping that we left behind. There will be some nonhazardous concrete that will be crushed and made into fill material that will be left behind. then the two-foot cover of clean soil on top of the whole site, both on site and the off site areas. It's not that much different than the original remedy because the original remedy required us to do the two-foot soil cover over * the lightly contaminated * soil. So the green areas out here, this would also --- this would have received a two-foot soil

cover. This would have received a two-foot soil cover in this green area in here as well.

With that --- before we go into the videotape does anyone have any questions? I hope I explained this clearly I know it's a little bit complicated.

NO RESPONSE

MR. CORBETT:

How about I put on the TV and hopefully you can see from where you're sitting. What this shows is some of the soil excavation work going on, where we dug up the hazardous soils and we're loading them into rail cars. So you'll have the opportunity to see some of If you that up close.

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were driving by the site, 1 a lot of our activities 2 now are right near the 3 4 road. So you might be 5 getting a better view of the activities now than 6 7 you had in the past. know in the past it was 8 9 probably more important to have the video because a 10 lot of the work was in the 11 vault area or into the 12 green areas which was the 13 14 central part of the site. 15 Now our activities are much closer to the street. 16 17 MS. BROWN: 18 Are you set? 19 MR. CORBETT: 20 .Irbelieve so. 21 MS. BROWN: 22 the If at anytime you can't see our graphics or 23 24 the video, please feel 25 free just to be

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comfortable and move around, get yourself a seat where you can see better. Let us know, we can move the graphics from where they are.

MR. CORBETT:

In the background is Fairlane Avenue. And what they were doing at this stage, this was back on May 11th. They were This was the excavating. final stage of excavating the hazardous soils. What we have done in the area that's close to Fairlane Avenue is already brought in some clean soil because it was a fairly deep excavation. Here's some folks that are walking along Fairland Avenue in the background. That's how close we were to the

street. We brought in some clean soil so that we now don't have any moderately contaminated soils close to the

What they would do at the excavation areas were fill up a front-end loader. We'd have one piece of equipment digging up the soil. That would then load up the front-end loader which would then come across the site and then bring it to the rail In the background cars: here, the lagoons, the grass in that area where we had excavated two years ago grew in real nicely. These are the rail

cars on site. There's a rail spur. And what you have see draped over the

surface.

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membrane, basically like a heavy plastic cover. And they would load the soils into the rail car, and then after it was completed that plastic would flap up over like an envelope and that would be secured. And then on top of that a second tarp would go on, and then that would be tied down to the sides of the rail car.

The landscape of the site looks quite a bit different this year than it had in the past. We've been doing a lot of clearing and grubbing, getting the trees down, getting some areas of the soil excavated where we had the hazardous soils.

Again there's the lagoons

in that area. And this is just another view of them loading the hazardous soils in the front-end

loader.

One of the other activities that we accomplished during this past year was crushing up the vault. Many of you may remember the concrete vault that was on site that had drums in it, hazardous sludge, soil and debris. We emptied that out in one of the earlier phases, completing that about two and a half years ago. And what was left was the concrete vault structure itself. That 's been crushed. material was taken off site, the crushed concrete that used to be the

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vault. And that was also taken out to Beatty,
Nevada for disposal.

One of the problems we're dealing with today, if you've driven by often, I guess it was about four and a half, five inches of rain that hit the community --- I was just speaking to Dean Moyer about that a couple of minutes ago. The area that was next to Fairland Avenue that they were excavating there filled in with water. And what we've been doing throughout the excavation is containing any water that filled in the holes on site. And what we do is we pump that off into tanker trucks that hold 10,000 gallons, Tom,

31 20,000 gallons? MR. FIZZANO: 2 20,000, the bigger 3 tanks. 5 MR. CORBETT: 6 And we store it on site, and we let the silt 7 8 settle out, and then pump 9 that bad water through the groundwater treatment 10 11 plant. What we're trying to do is minimize any 12 13 runoff of any contaminated water that comes in 14 15 contact with the soil 16 until we have get a clean 17 layer of soil on top hello. 18 19 BRIEF INTERRUPTION

MS. BROWN:

I must apologize.

The newspaper ad had the time as 7:00, the flyer had it as 7:30. We would be more than glad to

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repeat any parts that you have missed or give you a quick overview of where we are at this point.

MR. CORBETT:

Yes. I've got 7:30.

Yes. I've got 7:30.

I'll go through it all again. We're almost wrapping up now, but it's our mistake, and we'll do it twice.

Jennifer, I guess

I'll turn it over to you

to explain the upcoming
activities over the next

year. Does anyone have
any questions regarding
the excavation work that's
been ongoing?

MS. DOUTRICH:

Yeah. I want to know why you're cutting all of the trees down.

MR. CORBETT:

I was just mentioning

how the site looks a lot different now because of the clearing and grubbing. As part of our activities to excavate the hazardous soils and then to put clean soil over the top, the majority of the trees will be cut down and then new trees planted.

MS. DOUTRICH:

Oh, new trees planted.

MR, CORBETT:

Yes. There is a revegetation plan as part of it. With that, I'll turn it over to Jennifer.

MS. BRYSON:

Thanks very much,
Chris. As Chris mentioned
we are in the very final
phases of construction
after many years of doing
construction work out

here. And we're

tremendously excited to be

coming down the

homestretch. So I was

just going to recap very

briefly what are the

things that are going to

be happening over the

next, as Chris said, about

a year. And if you have

any questions, please toss

them out.

once this final ROD
amendment is signed, which
we have hope is going to
be during this summer, we
would immediately then
start with our final
phases of excavation and
then recovering of the
site. We've already begun
some of the preparatory
work for that. So we
have, as you mentioned
already, started clearing

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the trees that were down here by the stream. number of trees have been taken down. Those trees that we can leave up we are trying to leave up. And then as also Chris said, there is a very extensive revegetation plan. I think you said something like 15,000 plants are going to be going back onto the site. So, you know, it's hard to take down the trees, but if they're in the excavation area there is really no way to work around that. But we are getting this area cleared out, and it really is changing the whole way everything looks there. Then once the ROD amendment is signed we can officially begin the excavation work.

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2 3 Everywhere we see 4 yellow up here near the creek is where we would be 5 6 excavating just the top 7 two feet. And again as Chris mentioned, the 8 9 reason we have to do that 10 is because we can't change 11 what flood storage there 12 is out there. We have to take out at least two feet 13 14 of soil everywhere that 15 you see the yellow. Those 16 soils are brought back 17 onto the site. We have a number of pockets in here 18 where we took heavily 19 contaminated soils out 20 during the last phase. 21 22 That's where those soils 23 would be going back in or wherever else they fit 24 25 in. Then we would be

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bringing clean fill back in, and not only filling up all of the yellow areas that you see, but also covering everything else here with at least two feet of clean soil. again the two feet is to make sure that there is no possibility for any future contact with the soils that are beneath that. And again that fill that is brought in it's certified to be clean and all that.

We have a revegetation plan. We have a regrading plan. And the grading plan is essentially what we're trying to work with, what this is all going to look like when it's done. we've had conversations

with the township. We've tried very hard to take the township's concerns and needs into consideration as we've come up with our final plan. And we've tried to come up with something that is providing the

maximum future usage.

This is probably not as visual, but I'll try it anyway. Is there any point in it? Can you guys see any of the green stuff back there? This is something that we worked out with the township. It's one of the proposed plans, and it shows there is a soccer field here, another soccer field here, a soccer field here, and a softball field here. This again is the site proper.

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There is also this whole other piece above which can now become incorporated into the site. We're not necessarily going out and building these ball fields as much as what we're trying to do is just --- you can't see it?

UNIDENTIFIED MAN:

No.

OFF RECORD DISCUSSION

MS. BRYSON:

But again with what
we're trying to do is we
aren't necessarily
building a ball field as
much as we're trying to
leave everything in a
configuration which then
the township can come in
and get things just the
way they want them to be.
And so we've got

essentially a lot of flat area up here at the southern end of the site and then grading down to the creek. And then all of this area is probably going to end up being fairly flat.

Timing, I think we would hope to be finished up at least with the bulk of the excavation work. If things go well, if they proceed smoothly, we hope to be done with that in what I call this construction year. Ιn other words, before the weather gets too bad in the fall. And we may even get started with some of the work of bringing in the clean soil cover, although I doubt that we'll be able to make it

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through all of that. More likely we'll have to come back in in the spring, finish putting in the rest of the clean soil cover.

And then we'd be revegetating in the spring. So we'd be trying do that as quickly as possible, so we can really get a number of trees in.

There's also a plan
up here that shows the
revegetation plan, which
just to get an idea, I
think Tom had mentioned
earlier --- is it really
15,000?

MR. FIZZANO:

Trees and herbaceous plants, yes.

MS. BRYSON:

Yes. So really all these are trees along the stream and along the

canal. So we're really hoping to return it to something that is pretty close, if not significantly better than what it is.

I think that that's

I think that that's it unless there's questions.

MR. CORBETT:

I have actually one important thing to add.

There is one other minor change I forgot to mention before. If we can just go back to the ---.

MS. BRYSON:

The excavation?

MR. CORBETT:

Yes. That one.

There is a small area adjacent to the steep embankment of the Conrail tracks over in this area. And because it's so steep

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we can't get a two-foot layer of soil on top of that. If we try to put a two-foot layer of soil on top of a steep slope it's going to keep sliding and sliding down. So what we're going to do is run a fence along there to eliminate any potential with --- children or adults could come into contact with the lightly-contaminated soil.

The soils in that area are just barely above the background level.

They don't have a whole lot of arsenic at all. So it's a minor concern, but it's something that we feel is still necessary, to fence it off from the public. So it's one very

small restricted area. I
think it's about a half
acre in total that runs
along that area. And
there is already a fence
over on this side that
runs down. What we'll do
is we'll tie right into
that. And it will also
restrict access to that
side of the bank of the
railroad tracks. I'm sure
that will also help with
keeping people off the
track.

The other thing is
this is the sixth time
I've come before you with
changes. We came up with
our original plan to build
an incinerator in the
community. And the first
three changes we've had
eliminated the building of
the incinerator in the

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community. We also had changes to not treat the material on site, instead to ship it out to Nevada and treat it out there.

This is the final change. Usually at this time in the meeting I would always tell you about the next change. six months or a year I'll be here to discuss so and so is what we're planning on. We think we have it. Now, there may be some other minor tinkering, some other minor details or whatever. And you never know, we could come in with a change in the future for something else. But these are all of the changes that we can foresee at this time. We're all very excited.

guess lit's been about 2 seven years now we've been 3 idding active construction cand cleanup work out at 4 5 the site. And everyone that's been closely 6 7 associated with the site 8 is real excited that we're in the final phase now. 9 In about a year, year and 10 11 a half we should be finishing things up. 12 and we still will 13 14 dop even athough we're not 15 required --- we're always required to have these 16 meetings by law when we're 17 18 making changes, and that's 19 why we have a court 20 stenographer. In the future, what we'll do is 21 22 estill have meetings on the order of cabout once a year; 23 24 They won't be 25 required by law, and they

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won't have a court
stenographer probably, but
we'll still have meetings
to keep you posted as far
as how the cleanup went.

I'm sure there'll be a lot
of interest in the
community as far as plans
for future use of the
site, if it will be used
for recreational purposes
or otherwise. So we're
more than happy to come
down and keep you posted.

At the same time, if you have any questions at all, we'll leave our cards out and our phone numbers. And if anyone has any questions during the cleanup, feel free to please give us a call. If anyone has any concerns about activities that they see during the cleanup ---

48 1 so far we've been good 2 neighbors, I think. 3 haven "t sreceived any 4 complaints. But if any 5 activities are ongoing 6 that you have concerns 7 with or you have questions, feel free to 8 9 give us a call and we'll 10 address them immediately. 11 Again, I apologize 12 that we didn't start at 7:30 as we had on our one 13 document, and our 14 15 advertisement had said seven o'clock. So this is 16 all we have as far as the 17 presentation at this 18 19 time. If anyone has any questions we'll continue 20 to take any questions 21

to take any questions
anyone may have. And then
we'll give everyone who
has heard all of this a
chance to leave if they'd

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like to leave. And then
for the folks that came in
a little bit late, we'll
be happy to sit down and
go over any of the
details. I know it looks
like some of you are new.
Are you new citizens in
the community?

MS: DOUTRICH:

No, I was just here one time.

MR. CORBETT:

Okay. I know we have a couple new faces. And if anyone would like some of the past history, what's been going on over the last five, six, seven years out there, as well as what we're planning on doing in the future, I'd be more than happy to sit down and go over that again and also run the

videotape again to show you the soil excavation work that's been ongoing. Does anyone have any questions?

NO RESPONSE

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MR. CORBETT:

Okay. Well, with that we'll officially end the meeting. We will start it again in five minutes for those who want to see it a second time. But at least it's officially ended now, so we won't have the court stenographer for part two. You know what? Actually we probably should because

OFF RECORD DISCUSSION

MEETING NUMBER ONE CONCLUDED

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MEETING NUMBER TWO CONVENED

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PROCEEDINGS

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MS. BROWN:

Good evening and thank you so much for coming out. My name is Lisa Brown and I work with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. I'm the community involvement coordinator for this particular site as well as others in the six state region that EPA serves out of the Philadelphia office. Tonight we're here to talk about the Whitmoyer Lab Superfund Site and cleanup. We now have a proposal to change the way the soils are addressed here at the

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SARGENT'S COURT REPORTING SERVICE, INC. (814) 536-8908 AR500306

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site.

The reason why we have a stenographer up here is because we're in the middle of a public ecomment period, and that runs from June 22nd to July 21st. During that time your can send in your comments to our project manager Christopher Corbett. And if you haven't seen this flier, we have extra copies up here. This gives a summary of what our proposal entails. On the back of it we have Chris! aname and mailing address. If you have a question or comment that you think of after tonight's meeting you can go ahead and mail it in to him. And the reason for the

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stenographer is not only to create a record but also to give the community members a chance to stand up and ask their questions or express their comments on the record, without having to write a letter to Chris. If you stand up tonight and ask a question, that goes into the record and we'll either answer it tonight, and if we're not able to answer it immediately, we'll respond to you during the comment period and get either a letter back to you or a telephone call back to you with the answers to what you seek.

We also have copies
of the formal proposed
plan in the local
library. You may hear it

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record. It's a real fancy name for public files that we keep here in your community. And those public files include legal and technical documents that we use to make our plan decisions at this site.

🔝 🗵 We have had newspaper ads as well as this flier. The newspaper ad was in the Merchandiser, as well as the Lebanon Daily News. And the folks who saw our newspaper ad 🕟 showed up at 7:00, and the folks who saw the flier showed up at 7:30 because it was my boo-boo as the writer, I didn't check that cone particular thing. My apologies, because that's why we're

doing this presentation for a second time.

With that, that gives you a good synopsis of where we are as far as the comment period, the documents here in your community. I'd like to turn it over now to Christopher Corbett, EPA's project manager for this particular site who will talk a little bit more about soils.

You will also note
that there are two people
up here on our panel.
They're from an
engineering firm called
Environ. They were hired
by the Whitmoyer Lab
Private Study Group to
carry out this work,
hiring subcontractors and
such. Here is Jennifer

Bryson, she's the former project manager for Environ. And to her right

is Tom Fizzano?

MR. FIZZANO:

That's right.

MS. BROWN:

I got it right. And he's the current project manager for Environ. So those are our cast of characters and now I'm going to turn it over to Chris.

MR. CORBETT:

Thank you, Lisa. In addition to discussion of the proposed changes to the remedy this evening, we also have a videotape with some of the soil excavation work that's been ongoing out at the site over the last year.

Just to recap

quickly, the last time we And

What we had proposed the remedy, was not to cover the site with plastic, but instead cover it with two feet of soil

were here for a change to the remedy, to the cleanup, we were discussing putting a two-foot soil cover over the site rather than an impermeable cap, basically a thick layer of plastic to prohibit rain water from infiltrating down into the soil. because the area is being captured by a groundwater treatment plant which is located over here, groundwater is being captured throughout this entire area. last time, for a change to

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sto allow rain water and snow when it melts to infiltrate down through withe ground and bring any remaining arsenic into the groundwater to be pumped coutsand then treated by the groundwater treatment plant. The hazardous soils have all been excavated over the past year. We have our design ' under way and nearly complete in fact to cover the site with the two feet of soil at a c

And the changes that we're proposing today are rather ithán excavate the i my soils that were outside of the area +-- here's our c site bounded by Creamery Road, the Conrail tracks, col Fairlane Avenue and Union . Canal. This is what

1 what's referred to as on 2 site. Rather than dig up the soils outside of that 3 4 area and bring them on 5 site, what we're proposing to do is to cover them in 6 7 To leave the place. 8 contaminated soil in place 9 and cover it with two feet 10 of soil on this property 11 here and on that property 12 there. And the reason we 13 didn't propose it last time, we had discussed 14 15 that we were heading towards that direction. 16 17 We weren't able to propose 18 it last year because we 19 didn't have agreements 2 0 with the adjacent land 21 owners. There's the Bayer 22 Corporation to the east 23 over here. And we've been working on a long-term 24 25 agreement with them to

prohibit people from going 2 in that area and digging and coming in contact with 3 the contaminated soil. 5 instead what we're б proposing is to cover 7 those soils in place with 8 two feet of clean soil. 9 And the same thing with 10 the property to the north 11 which is owned by a 12 private citizen. The Whitmoyer Laboratories 13 14 Private Study Group has 15 been in discussions with 16 them for actually a couple of years 'now. 17 And within the next week to two weeks 18 19 they should have an 20 agreement finalized which would then give us the 21 22 ability to leave the soil in place there and cover 23 24 it with two feet of soil. 25 There is going to be

some excavation work 2 ongoing. In fact, about 3 25,000 cubic yards of soil will be excavated in the 5 flood way. Following on 6 the Tulpehocken Creek in where these blue hash 7 8 marks are is what's called 9 the flood way. And we can't change the elevation 10 11 of the surface there. We 12 can't just put two feet of 13 clean soil on top because 14 then it will impact people 15 either above or below that area in flooding. 16 So we 17 can't change the elevation 18 in that area, so what we'll do is have two feet 19 of either lightly or 20 moderately contaminated 21 soil and bring that on 22 23 site, and then put in a 24 two-foot soil cover in that area. 25

1 All of the soils will 2 be covered in the end with 3 two feet of clean soil 4 throughout this area on 5 site if the proposal is acceptable to the 6 community as well as the 7 8 State. The Pennsylvania 9 Department of Environmental Protection, 10 , I forgot to mention them 11 12 during the last 13 presentation, has been in consultation with us and 14 15 we anticipate that they 16 would accept this as 17 well. They've actually 18 helped develop this 19 proposal. 20 The other changes 21 nonhazardous concrete, 22 which the original remedy said we should take 23 24 off-site and dispose of in a landfill. 25 The

nonhazardous concrete, 1 2 because we have such large 3 excavation areas, what we'd like to do is crush 5 that and place that in the 6 excavations areas on There's also 7 site. 8 nonhazardous piping that's 9 left behind. The 10 hazardous portions have been excavated and cut 11 off. And the nonhazardous 12 13 piping that's underneath the ground, if we don't 14 disturb it, we're 15 proposing to leave that in 16 17 place also. If it's in an 18 area where we're moving 19 dirt, either to put our 20 soil cover on or to shift 21 dirt for regrading 22 activities, then we would 23 excavate it and pull it 24 out. And the other change 25

is a small area adjacent to the Conrail tracks here, which is about six-tenths of an acre, approximately a half of an acre. We're proposing to fence in this area of lightly-contaminated soil that's adjacent to this steep bank of the Conrail tracks. It's about a 30 == to 50 percent slope and it would be very difficult to put two feet of soil on top of such a steep embankment. So this area right in here, we're proposing to put a chainlink fence to prohibit people from coming in contact. The , levels of arsenic in that area are actually quite low.cyThey're just above the background number,

because they are slightly elevated we want to eliminate any direct contact that people could

have with those soils.

With that I'll turn it over to Jennifer Bryson and she can briefly explain the activities that will be upcoming over the next year. And the revegetation plan, I know you've probably seen there's been a lot of clearing and grubbing going on in anticipation of the upcoming soil excavation work. And at the conclusion of that, if anyone would like to see, we have a videotape that shows up close some of the soil excavation work in

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case anybody has any

questions on what they've

of months out at the site.

MS. BRYSON:

Chris. Just very briefly
I want to talk about what
the phases are of
construction that are
going to be happening over
the next year. And this
is our last year of
construction after many
years so we're happy to be
at this point.

number of preparatory
activities out there,
clearing the trees, trying
to save trees that we can,
but most of the trees have
come down because they are
in areas of excavation.
Clearing other debris
that's in the way, getting
the site in general ready

to be covered. Most of 2 the trees that are along 3 this stream, the stream up 4 here and the canal, have 5 been cleared. As soon as 6 this final change to the 7 remedy is signed we would 8 then begin the excavation 9 work. And all of the 10 areas that are in yellow 11 here are areas where we 12 would be excavating the 13 top two feet, again, just to maintain the existing 14 15 volume of flood storage in So all of that area. 16 17 these soils everywhere you 18 see yellow would be 19 excavated and brought back 20 onto the site and placed into holes that exist here 21 where we took out the 22 heavily contaminated 23 24 soil. So we're beginning. 25 the process of getting the

site to the final grade that we want it to be.

After we finish that excavation work, or actually concurrent with, we would be backfilling this with clean soil. when all of that yellow area is backfilled then we would we begin the process of covering everything with the final two feet of clean soil. So we'd be covering everything here that you see in green or yellow, including this entire site area.

of that work we're going to be moving a lot of soil around in an effort to get to the final grades that we want to achieve.

That s what we call our final grading plan. And

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that plan has been worked out in discussions with

We're trying to get it to a point where it can township. And what we've discussed with them is the possibility of turning it into recreational uses, There's another diagram up here which --please come look at it afterwards, it's very This is a blow-up of the site proper and shows that there's a proposed softball field here, a smaller youth sized soccer field here, two larger soccer fields

2 3 the township. 4 5 become as usable as 6 7 possible for the 8 9 10 11 soccer fields, ball 12 fields. 13 14 15 if you can't see it, 16 17 interesting. 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 in this area, parking,

some picnic pavilions down 1 2 by the canal. It would be 3 really nice to sit in a pavilion down by the old 4 5 historic lock which we've been able to keep. 6 And 7 there's going to be 8 walking trail that will 9 circle all of this. then there's the northern 10 11 piece that is now going to 12 become part of the site, 13 which the actual use of that is still going to be 14 15 determined by the township, but that's going 16 17 to be incorporated into 18 this overall kind of plan for green space. 19 20 J: If things go well, we 21 gree will abe doing most, if not 22 hopefully all of the 23 excavation work by the end of this construction 24 25 season, which will be

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October, November, as soon as it gets too cold and wet to work anymore. we may get some of the two foot of clean soil in but probably not all of it. In the spring we would hope to come back and finish up with the two foot of clean soil and be doing our revegetation during the early spring. We have a very extensive revegetation plan including 15,000 plants. There's a number of trees that are proposed to come back in to hopefully get it back to somewhat close to what it was.

This shows the stream and the numbers of trees that are proposed to come back in here. So we hope we're going to have a real

nice shady area, a nice

place to walk down here by

the canal. So we hope the

revegetation is in the

spring. I think I

mentioned that already.

And hopefully then we're

out of here.

So if there's any questions.

MR. DOUTRICH:

The creek, is that going to be just one creek en route? It used to be two. And I went down through Creamery Road and I saw the one creek was diverted over and made into one.

MS. BRYSON:

That's a good
question that I should
have touched on. During
the remediation we are
required for certain spots

where there's areas within the canal or the stream that exceed certain criteria of arsenic in the stream sediment. We're required to take those sediments out and. essentially restore that stream or canal area. the short answer to your question is everything is going to be back the way it was when we started, but it's not that way The first thing we now. did was divert water away from the canal into the stream so that we could deal with all this stuff. Then we're going to do the exact opposite and divert everything through the canal while we deal with some sediments up here. When it's all said and

done, we're going to have everything back the way it was. So there should be the two bodies of water in essentially the condition that they were before we started. That was a good question. I'm glad you reminded me of that.

MR. DOUTRICH:

I live right across. I can see everything that's going on over there. And that's one of my main things, is to stand at the front window and look over there and watch these fellows working.

MS. BRYSON:

I was just thinking one of things that I'm most excited about is the fact that people are going to be able to walk down

along this stream and the 1 2 canal again for the first 3 time in a long time. thing it's going to be 5 great.

MS. CONNER:

You mean a trail along the canal?

MS. BRYSON:

Yes, there's a walking path. I don't know exactly what that path will look like or even if that's figured out yet. What we do is just get to the point where it's the right kind of elevations and slopes and stuff, and then the township will take it from there and figure out what the specific details are.

MS. CONNER:

Will the area be grass, vegetation?

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MS. BRYSON:

There certainly is a plan for extensive grass.

Especially in the area where the ball fields are. I don't know if this path is going to be grass or gravel or ---.

MR. MOYER:

age #We haven't really gotten to that because like I had mentioned before, this is a project t with quite a bit of magnitude for a small betownship like this. So as we get recreational monies yewe will put different rapid things in there and work on whatever is priority. The figure But I got to say this in conclusion, when this and project first started I think a lot of people in

the area had reservations

about it. And as I recall, the project manager, I believe at that time, I can't tell you his name, but it seemed like we were going to have some tough battles to get done what we wanted to have done in here as far as the town and the surrounding area was concerned. When Chris came on the site it was a whole different story. And I got to tell you the cooperation between the EPA and the Whitmoyer Private Study Group has been absolutely phenomenal and they have done everything that anyone could wish for. And I think we're going have a very lovely site when it's finished. And I got to thank Chris and I

got to thank the people
from the Whitmoyer Private
Study Group because they

Study Group because they have certainly done their share.

So you hear so much about superfund sites that are absolutely horrendous and people are fighting them and carrying on. This one has been done with absolutely very, very little resistance or very few problems, and so I got to thank everybody involved, and a lot of the credit goes to Chris and the people from EPA to be able to work with the Private Study Group and get the project done the best way that would suit everybody and still be desirable in the final

So I thank

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analysis.

everyone for that.

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You're welcome.

MR. FIZZANO:

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204 20 110200...0

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MR. CORBETT:

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can't add anything after

Thank you, Dean.

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that. How about I turn on

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the video, and if anyone

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would like to see some of

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the soil excavation work

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up close ---. You might

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be more familiar with it

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than we are.

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MR. DOUTRICH:

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That building that's

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in there yet, are you

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going to keep that there?

No, both of the

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MR. FIZZANO:

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buildings we'll take

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down. The one building

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that will remain is the

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one on Fairlane, the newer

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one.

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MR. DOUTRICH:

This is more to the 2 west. 3 MR. CORBETT: Yes, those two 5 storage buildings. 6 two big ones are going to 7 go, and the rail car on this side of them, we'll 8 9 get rid of the rail car. 10 BRYSON: 11 That's going to be 12 third base somewhere 13 around there. MR. DOUTRICH: 14 15 oldsee them taking 16 railroad cars off and 17 putting them in again. 18 MR. CORBETT: 19 ger Wei've taken out 20 almost 300 rail cars 21 during this past year. 22 And what we've been doing is excavating the 23 pahazardous soils. Before 24 25 we started this phase of

the work we'd determined 1 2 what were the lightly contaminated, what were 3 4 the moderately contaminated and what was 5 6 the highly or the 7 hazardous soils. And that 8 was the target of our 9 excavation during this 10 past phase. Out of the 300 rail cars, Tom, 11 12 they've carried about 13 almost 100 cubic yards per 14 rail car, I guess, about 90 cubic yards? 15 16 MR. FIZZANO: I'd say about 17 Yes. 18 70, about 90 tons a car. MR. CORBETT: 19 About 90 tons per 20 21 car. 22 MR. FIZZANO: 23 Total excavation was somewhere around 18,000 to 24 20,000 cubic yards. 25

MR. DOUTRICH: 1 2 That went to Nevada 3 you said? MS. BRYSON: 4 All of it went to 5 6 Nevada. 7 MR. CORBETT: 8 All of it went to 9 Nevada by the rail cars. 10 They took them out through 11 Chicago and Kansas City, 12 Ray? 13 MR. JOHNSON: 14 North Platte. 15 MR. CORBETT: 16 Je Je It winds up in Las 17 Vegas and then goes down 18 : to--:-:unot in downtown Las: 19 . Vegas but kind on the 20 outskirts, and then they 21 transfer it from the rail 22 cars into trucks and then 23 take distaby struck. UNKNOWN MALE: What's the final 25

destination?

MR. CORBETT:

To Beatty, Beatty,
Nevada where they have a
treatment and disposal
area. In fact, we still
have some soil in the one
building that's out
there.

This is the lagoon area that we excavated two years ago, which actually looked quite similar to this at the time. Things have grown back pretty nicely even on their own, but with the regrading and revegetation I think we'll really have a nice-looking site when it's all said and done. I know it's hard to imagine that right now looking at this.

What we have done was brought in clean soil in

that area. As you drive 2 by it's actually because of the five inches 3 4 of rain we've got quite a 5 bit of water in that area at this time. And in fact 6 they're actively pumping. 8 In fact, people were there 9 working this evening to 10 get a head start on trying to pump the water out of 11 12 that area because what we 13 do is we try to contain 14 If any water comes 15 into the areas during the excavation they contain 16 17 it, and the guys have done 18 a good job in pumping that water out. And then they 19 20 run it through the 2 1 ground-water treatment plant. So what we don't 22 want is to have surface 23 run-off with even lightly 24 25 or moderately contaminated

levels of arsenic washing 2 out.

How long is it anticipated that these extraction wells will be leaching, taking the leach from the site?

MR. CORBETT:

There have been estimates that go into the hundreds of years, but don't think it will be that long. One of the things we're doing is backfilling. And this is in part of the design. haven't gone through it and approved it because we're still in the design stage for this next phase. But some of the material that's being brought in is almost like a sandy-type material;

UNKNOWN MALE:

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1 that's very low in 2 organics. Not like a topsoil but more, I guess, 3 4 like a sand is really the 5 best way to describe it. Ray, how can I describe 6 7 the material that you're 8 proposing to use? 9 MR. JOHNSON: 10 The material we are 11 proposing to use would be 12 more like a clay-type 13 rather than a sandy-type 14 soil. 15 MR. YUNASKA: 16 It's more like a 17 natural soil. 18 MR. JOHNSON: 19 More native to the 20 area. 21 MR. YUNASKA: 22 Because otherwise, 23 may present some problems in terms of maintenance of 24 the fields and the grass 25

in the upper cover, so you got to strike a balance between enough permeability and not too much, so that you don't create maintenance problems later on.

MR. CORBETT:

Good. That was one of the concerns we were discussing, the maintenance of the soils. But basically you try to get soils that drain well.

MR. YUNASKA:

Because what goes out is coming back in. In other words, it's similar type stuff that we're digging out, and we are putting similar stuff, certified clean, back in.

MR. CORBETT:

There is some of the concrete. I'm glad

actually I stopped right here. This is one of the machines that we use to break up the concrete. And we put back this

MR. DOUTRICH:

nonhazardous concrete.

J. I saw that going on.

MR. CORBETT:

It is quite a noisy operation, unfortunately. But it will break the concrete down into sizes so we can use it for the backfill. That was some of the nonhazardous material we were talking about.

We did have some hazardous concrete, that when we sampled it it failed the leachability test. It was actually arsenic right in with the concrete. And that was

separated out and taken 1 off-site for treatment and 2 3 disposal. While we were 4 here that day they were 5 breaking up concrete, so it's important to use what 6 7 And that also we can. 8 minimized the vehicles 9 coming in. We're going to have a lot of vehicles 10 11 coming in, bringing in 12 clean soil, so whatever we can use that's 13 14 nonhazardous on site, we 15 like to use that and that 16 would also drain the area well. 17

OFF RECORD DISCUSSION

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MR. CORBETT:

There's one of the storage buildings in the background. Like we were saying both of those will be gone. We'll probably do that in the winter when

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we have talking about having to move soils and having to slow down when we have the winter months. That will give us the opportunity parthen's The vault that we used to have out on site, the big concrete vault that was crushed up during that last phase, all of that concrete, that was some of the hazardous concrete that was taken off-site, that went into rail cars and went out to Beatty, Nevada for disposal.

And that's about all
I have. Any questions
based on the changes that
we're proposing or the
upcoming work over the
next year?

MS. CONNERS:

	91
1	How many gallons a
2	day does the groundwater
3	treatment plant pump?
4	MR. CORBETT:
5	Gallons per day?
6	MR. FIZZANO:
7	100 gallons a minute.
8	MS. CONNERS:
9	And it really draws
10	from that whole area?
11	MR. FIZZANO:
12	Yes.
13	MR. CORBETT:
14	Yes. We have a total
15	of like 15, 14 extraction
16	wells?
17	MR. JOHNSON:
18	Fourteen (14).
19	MR. CORBETT:
20	Fourteen (14)
21	extraction wells at this
2 2	time. We are going
2 3	through and evaluating.
24	One of the things that we
2 5	were working on right

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before we got heavily into this phase was evaluating the first year of data that came in from the groundwater treatment plant. So there is the potential that we may be pumping from additional , wells, or pumping more from certain wells in the sfuture. We do monitor the groundwater on a quarterly basis, looking for various water levels. And ensure --- very important that we ensure capture throughout this whole area because we are relying on that groundwater system. Any remaining arsenic that as is insthe lightly or moderately contaminated ansoils, we want to ensure we capture that before itmigrates.

93.

MS. CONNERS:

Otherwise it would discharge to the creek.

And what you're doing is pulling it in, treating it and then discharging it to the creek?

MR. CORBETT:

That's correct. We have hot spot wells in the highly contaminated areas. And then we have what's called perimeter wells, which are located closer to the creek because we know the water's migrating towards the creek and those perimeter wells capture it before it enters.

MS. BROWN:

Any other questions?

MR. CORBETT:

We'll be hanging around a couple of more

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minutes if you think of anything.

MS. BROWN:

If you have any other questions later on, as I mentioned before, we are in the middle of a comment period. Christopher's mailing address is back here on the back of this fact sheet. This is the summary that we sent out to people's mail at home. If you haven't gotten one please feel free to take one. Or if your neighbors or friends weren't able to make it tonight we also have copies at the Myerstown Public Library and son College Street, and that's where we keep our public files which contain information about the site cleanup. Christopher has

his card up here. We also have an 800 number that rings at my desk and all my other colleagues, so feel free to use that number to call whether it be about this proposal or any other questions or concerns that you have at any time about this particular site.

MR. CORBETT:

And it's a magnet.

MS. BROWN:

And it's a magnet.

We also have a sign-in sheet. That's how we maintain our own mailing list. So we basically add people on. So if your friends or neighbors haven't gotten a chance to be on our mailing list, they can call on me on that 800 number. So if

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you would, please come up and sign in if you haven't done so already. appreciate that. that's basically it. Thank you so much for coming out. ,**1** 1 , 18

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA:

COUNTY OF CAMBRIA

CERTIFICATE

I, Melissa L. Charlton, Notary Public in and for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify:

That the witness was hereby first duly sworn to testify to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; that the foregoing deposition was taken at the time and place stated herein; and that the said deposition was taken in Stenotype by me and reduced to typewriting, and constitutes a true and correct record of the testimony given by the witness.

I further certify that the reading and signing of said deposition were (pot) waived by counsel for the respective parties and by the witness.

I further certify that I am not a relative, employee or attorney of any of the parties, nor a relative or employee of counsel, and that I am in no way interested directly or indirectly in this action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and stamp this

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LAWYER'S NOTES

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